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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/944,165	09/04/2001	Miika Silfverberg	004770.00018	9859

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EXAMINER

SHAPIRO, LEONID

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2673	7

DATE MAILED: 06/18/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/944,165

Applicant(s)

SILFVERBERG ET AL.

Examiner

Leonid Shapiro

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM

THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed

- after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 07 November 2001 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 11) The proposed drawing correction filed on ____ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.
 If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
 12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
 * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
 14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
 a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
 15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 5-6.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) ____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
 6) Other: _____

Drawings

1. The corrected or substitute drawings were received on 11-07-01. These drawings are Figs. 1-5.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claims 1,3-7, 10,12-16, 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Kung et al. (US Patent No. 6,570,583 B1).

As to claim 1, Kung et al. teaches a hand held device, comprising a housing (See Figs. 3,11, items 30,50, in description See Col. 5, Lines 8-90; a display screen (See Figs. 8,11, items 50-51, 54, in description See Col. 4, Lines 30-35); a first input control on the housing, wherein the first user input control detects direction of first user input (See Fig. 8, item 69, in description See Col. 4, Lines 50-54); and a second user input control on the housing, wherein the second user input control detects a direction of second user input (See Fig. 8, item 68, in description See Col. 4, Lines 40-47); wherein, when user input is received through the first user input control, content on the display screen is panned in direction responsive to the detected direction of the first received user input (See Fig. 8,10, items 54,69, in description See Col. 4, Lines 55-67), and wherein, when user input is received through the second user input control, content on the

display screen is zoomed in or out responsive to the detected direction of the second received user input (See Fig. 8,10-12, items 50-54,68, in description See Col. 4, Lines 40-54 and Col. 5, Lines 1-17).

As to claim 10, Kung et al. teaches a method for manipulating content displayed on a display screen of a hand held device (See Figs. 3,11, items 30,50, in description See Col. 5, Lines 8-90; a display screen (See Figs. 8,11, items 50-51, 54, in description See Col. 4, Lines 30-35), comprising the steps of: when user input is received through the first user input control capable of detecting a direction of user input , panning content on a display screen in a direction responsive to the detected direction of the first user input (See Fig. 8,10, items 54,69, in description See Col. 4, Lines 55-67), and when user input is received through the second user input control capable of detecting a direction of user input, content on the display screen is zoomed in or out responsive to the detected direction of the second user input (See Fig. 8,10-12, items 50-54,68, in description See Col. 4, Lines 40-54 and Col. 5, Lines 1-17), wherein first and second user input controls are located on a housing of the device (See Fig. 8, items 68-69, in description See Col. 4, Lines 40-42).

As to claims 3-7, 12-16 Kung et al. teaches controls comprising a touch pad, a trackball, a roller wheel, a joystick and a keypad button (See Fig. 8, items 64, 68-69, in description See Col. 4, Lines 40-54).

As to claim 20, Kung et al. teaches a device comprising: a processor (See Fig. 9, item 56, in description See Col. 4, Lines 29-40); a display memory communicatively coupled to the processor (See Fig. 9, item 58, in description See Col. 4, Lines 29-40); a display element communicatively coupled to the display memory (See Fig. 9, item 54, in description See Col. 4,

Lines 29-40); a zoom circuit communicatively coupled to the display memory (See Fig. 9, item 68, in description See Col. 4, Lines 29-40); a zoom touch pad communicatively coupled to the zoom circuit, wherein the zoom touch pad receives zoom input from a user and transmits the zoom input to the zoom circuit (See Fig. 8,9, item 68, in description See Col. 4, Lines 29-47); a pan circuit communicatively coupled to the display memory (See Fig. 9, item 69, in description See Col. 4, Lines 29-40); a pan touch pad communicatively coupled to the pan circuit, wherein the pan touch pad receives pan input from the user and transmits the pan input to the pan circuit (See Fig. 8,9, item 69, in description See Col. 4, Lines 29-55); wherein the zoom circuit sends zoom information to the display memory responsive to the received zoom input, and the pan circuit sends pan information to the display memory responsive to the received pan input; and wherein the display memory zooms content on the display element responsive to the received zoom information, and the display memory pans content on the display element responsive to the received pan information (See fig. 9, items 58, 68-69, in description See Col. 2, Lines 9-15 and Col. 5, Lines 1-32).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 9,18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kung et al. as aforementioned in claims 1,10.

Kung et al. does not teach the controls on approximately opposite sides of the display screen.

Kung et al. teaches the controls are located on the same face of the device as the display screen (See Fig. 8, items 68-69, in description See Col. 4, Lines 40-42). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify location of the controls in the Kung et al. apparatus to place the controls on opposite side of the display screen in order to user to quickly change the size of text and icons on the display (See Col. 2, Lines 17-18 in Kung et al. reference).

4. Claims 2, 11, 8, 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kung et al. as aforementioned in claims 1,10 in view of Williams et al. (US Patent No. 5,542,138).

As to claims 2, 11 Kung et al. does not show the display screen is located on a front of the device and the first and second user input controls are located on a back of the device.

Williams et al. teaches the control module with input controls located on a back of the control module (See Fig. 3, items 40,74, in description See Col. 3, Lines 34-49). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to implement user input control on a back of the control module as shown by Williams et al. in the Kung et al. apparatus in order to user to quickly change the size of text and icons on the display (See Col. 2, Lines 17-18 in Kung et al. reference).

As to claims 8,17 Kung et al. does not show the first and second controls are each located in position that, when a user is holding the device with both hands on either side of the

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display screen, enables the user to manipulate one control with the user's right hand and one control with the user's left hand.

Williams et al. teaches the control module with input controls located on a back of the control module (See Fig. 3, items 40,74, in description See Col. 3, Lines 34-49). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to implement user input control on a back of the control module as shown by Williams et al. in the Kung et al. apparatus such way the first and second controls are each located in position that, when a user is holding the device with both hands on either side of the display screen, enables the user to manipulate one control with the user's right hand and one control with the user's left hand in order to user to quickly change the size of text and icons on the display (See Col. 2, Lines 17-18 in Kung et al. reference).

5. Claim 19 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kung et al. in view of Williams et al. and further in view of Wang (US Patent No. 5,771,038).
Kung et al. teaches a hand held device, comprising a housing (See Figs. 3,11, items 30,50, in description See Col. 5, Lines 8-90; a display screen (See Figs. 8,11, items 50-51, 54, in description See Col. 4, Lines 30-35); a first input control on the housing (See Fig. 8, item 69, in description See Col. 4, Lines 50-54); and a second user input control on the housing (See Fig. 8, item 68, in description See Col. 4, Lines 40-47); wherein, when user input is received through the first user input control, content on the display screen is panned in direction responsive to the detected direction of the first received user input (See Fig. 8,10, items 54,69, in description See Col. 4, Lines 55-67), and wherein, when user input is received through the

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second user input control, content on the display screen is zoomed in or out responsive to the detected direction of the second received user input (See Fig. 8,10-12, items 50-54,68, in description See Col. 4, Lines 40-54 and Col. 5, Lines 1-17).

Kung et al. does not show the display screen is located on a front of the device and the first and second user input controls are located on a back of the device.

Williams et al. teaches the control module with input controls located on a back of the control module (See Fig. 3, items 40,74, in description See Col. 3, Lines 34-49). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to implement user input control on a back of the control module as shown by Williams et al. in the Kung et al. apparatus in order to user to quickly change the size of text and icons on the display (See Col. 2, Lines 17-18 in Kung et al. reference).

Kung et al. and Williams et al. do not show first and second user input control as touch pads.

Wang teaches two touch panels on the mouse implementing different functions (See Fig. 13, items 122-123, in description See Col. 7, Lines 18-51). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to implement user input controls using touch panels as shown by Wang in the Kung et al. and Williams et al apparatus in order to user to quickly change the size of text and icons on the display (See Col. 2, Lines 17-18 in Kung et al. reference).

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Conclusion

6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

The Choi et al. (US Patent No. 6,211,856 B1) reference discloses graphical user interface

touch screen with auto zoom feature.

The Ong et al. (US Patent No. 5,952,994) reference discloses method for scaling an

image

The Allard et al. (US Patent No. 5,615,384) reference discloses personal communicator

having improved zoom and pan functions for editing information on touch sensitive display.

Telephone inquire

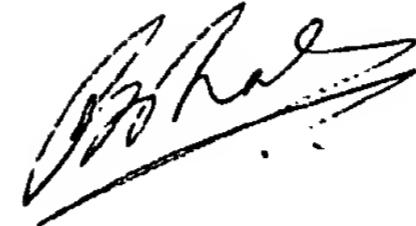
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Leonid Shapiro whose telephone number is 703-305-5661. The examiner can normally be reached on 8 a.m. to 5 p.m..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bipin Shalwala can be reached on 703-305-4938. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-872-9314 for regular communications and 703-872-9314 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-4750.

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June 13, 2003



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